

## PROVOST MARSHAL GEN. CROWDER AND HIS BUREAU

Has a Weakness for Distinguished Lawyers and Men of National Note With Him

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS  
HAS DRAFT CASES

And They are All a Busy Lot of Patriots Helping Win the War

Washington, Oct. 15.—One great factor in Provost Marshal General Crowder's success in administering the draft has been the type of men he selected to assist him. General Crowder has "a weakness" for lawyers, especially distinguished lawyers, and he has them in quantities now. They are not advisers or consultants, but have been taken away from private practices, thrust into uniform, and set to work actually as aides and staff members, to help run the machine. Some of the legal luminaries so captured are men of more than national note in their professions.

The first man whom General Crowder called in from civil life was Charles B. Warren of Detroit, now Colonel and senior officer on his staff. Colonel Warren has written most of the selective service regulations, and was primarily responsible for the formulation of the regulations for the first draft. Incidentally Col. Warren has written many of the congressional statutes which have been enacted into law in connection with the draft. Colonel Warren was on two occasions before becoming an aide to General Crowder attorney for the United States in international arbitrations. Once, during the fisheries dispute with Canada, he held the attention of the Hague tribunal with an argument six days long. At an earlier date he was one of the lawyers appointed by the President to argue the case of the United States before the Joint High Tribunal created to adjudicate claims of Great Britain against the United States arising out of the Bering Sea seal fisheries controversy. Robert Lansing, now secretary of state, was also of counsel in that matter. In addition to his career in the field of international law, Colonel Warren has developed a financial career. He is heavily interested in large industrial enterprises and banks in Detroit, his home city, and had found time to be president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce before he dropped his private activities to join General Crowder's machine for downing the Hun. His varied experience in law, business, and finance, has naturally been an invaluable asset in laying out and administering the draft.

Colonel J. H. Wigmore—most lawyers will instantly think of "Wigmore on Evidence" in this connection—was dean of the Northwestern University law school and author of several recognized volumes on legal lore when the draft organization took him. Colonel J. S. Easby-Smith, a Washington attorney with a supreme court practice, came to the staff because of his successful work at the head of the District of Columbia draft board. He exemplifies another practice General Crowder has developed, that of picking up an executive who has been particularly successful with the draft in his own locality, and bringing him in to headquarters.

Major J. R. Clark, also of Washington, D. C., formerly solicitor for the state department, has been newly added to the department, as office adjutant. The exhaustive medical provisions of the draft are now under the direction of Colonel F. R. Keefe, a regular army officer, who heads the medical division.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant Trent, who sat on the Philippine Islands supreme bench several years, and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Fairbanks, a New England attorney, give special attention to the digest of draft cases, appealed to the President. Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe S. Conklin, a relative of the famed New York senator and political leader, is now particularly charged with classification questions for the whole of the draft within the United States, because he proved particularly successful in getting through emergency organization in New York city. Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Kramer, now heading an inspection division, came in after making a success in New Jersey, as agent for the adjutant general of that state, in similar duty.

Endless tables of figures and statistics have to be marshalled to keep the stream of men flowing into cantonments, and for this work General Crowder imported Major H. E. Stephenson, late efficiency expert with the Pennsylvania railroad. For his personal military aide, General Crowder has Major J. Barry King of Oklahoma.

## LETTER FROM SGT. CHARLES WRIGHT

Is With Chaplain Moody at Chaumont in France

France, Sept. 9, 1918

Dear Bill: It has been so long since I have written that I am almost ashamed to write but here goes. I am in the Y. M. C. A. and have just got through work. Have been cutting Chaplains all the afternoon. Went down to the Chaplain's school tonight and had supper. Mr. Moody is still at Chaumont and so am I.

I received two letters from California since I wrote last, one from the folks in Los Angeles when they were down there and one after they got back. My last letter I sent the 17th of August. It was dated August 12th. Will try to write more often in the future, in fact, I will. I am going on a 7 days' leave of absence day after tomorrow. Am going to the coast of Britain opposite the coast of England. There are five of us going together. Will try to write you from there.

Say Bill, did you get the \$60 I sent you by money order? It was the first that I sent. I don't think you ever mentioned it. After that I sent \$35.00 through the Y. M. C. A. which you acknowledged and that is all I have sent but I will send \$55.00 tomorrow and that will make \$150.00 in all and then next month I will send \$50.00 more.

Has the draft got you or did you enlist or are you well enough to pass physical examination. I guess Uncle Sam intends to finish this war soon as possible and he can't finish it too soon to suit me. I have your letter of July 20th and you evidently expected me to assume that your health was improving as you did not mention it although mother did.

Well it rained hard here last night and also today. I am dreading the winter. I haven't decided yet to spend it in France but I may. Think there is a possibility of the war being over this fall but I hope it don't finish until the Germans are threshed to a frazzle. I think I have received the Republicans all right but it comes rather irregularly, some come in two weeks and some in two months. Cousin Almira sends me World's Work and the National Geographic from Lowell and I received the July number before I did the April. How's that? I went on a two days' trip last week alone with the truck. Was quite near the front. Could hear the roar of the artillery. Was in a city of 150,000 population that had been bombed by the Boche the night before and many other times. Saw hotels five times as large as the Avenue House with all the windows blown out and holes in the walls and some buildings a heap of ruins. My truck did not run very well. The magneto, carburetor and valves bothered. It had just come out of the repair shop and wasn't adjusted very well. I tested the spark plugs and had to take off the carburetor and clean out a few shavings and some dirt. Took off the magneto and timed it over and adjusted the valves after which it run pretty well, most of the way on four cylinders. It was 150 mile trip. They don't think anything of sending a truck on a week's trip over here. One fellow went on a trip of nearly 900 miles at four miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Well I think I will close for this time as it is getting late and I will write more very soon.

Love to everybody,

Charles

Sgt. Charles F. Wright,  
Motor Truck Co., 304,  
G. H. A. E. F. in France  
A. P. O. 706 via New York

## MORRISVILLE LOCKS ITSELF

No Travel between That Town and Places Having Influenza

Morrisville, Oct. 15.—The Morrisville board of health, through Dr. W. T. Skayten, the health officer, laid an embargo on travel to and from the cities and towns of Burlington, Montpelier, Barre, Hardwick, Stowe and Waterbury. Anyone from this town visiting those places will be quarantined for six days immediately upon their return and any person from those towns coming here will be quarantined for six days.

The board requests citizens to cooperate in keeping influenza out of Morrisville by promptly reporting any cases of the violation of this embargo. No efforts will be spared, it is said, to keep the disease out of town.

Saturday, two Italians arrived here on the stage at about 2 p. m. At 4 p. m. they were on their way back, having had their choice of going to the county jail or leaving for Barre immediately. They paid an auto taxi man \$10 and left for home.

## AT KICKER'S MARKET

Hogs Are Lower, Beef Lower and Calves Steady

These are the receipts at Kicker's market for the week ending Oct. 15: Poultry, \$300 at 22 cents; lambs, \$26 at 10 to 13 cents; hogs, \$250, at 15 to 16 cents; cattle, \$530 at 3 1/2 to 12 cents; calves, \$12, at 4 to 14 cents; milk cows, \$5 at from \$70 to \$150. Hogs are lower, beef is very low, calves are steady. Good milkers are wanted.

## CAMOUFLAGE ALL ALONG THE FRONT LINES

Dummy Soldiers Against Imitation Parapets to Fool the Boches

THEY DRAW THE ENEMY'S FIRE

An Effective Camouflage Often Conceals an Allied Sharpshooter

Behind American Lines in France, Sept., (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Heads of dummy soldiers made of papier mache and mounted on long poles peer, with staring eyes over the tops of imitation parapets in the American camouflage stations here. They are decoys for the German sniper to shoot at and thus disclose his hiding place.

Long lines of these dummy figures lean against the walls of the "toy shop," as the soldiers call it, a huge building where companies and regiments of imitation soldiers are manufactured. Soldier heads, some bare-headed and others wearing helmets, are first modelled by sculptors working in soft white clay. This is repeated in papier mache.

A big oven bakes the papier-mache heads to the required hardness. Then they pass to the artists, who put on the natural tint of flesh, uniform and helmet. Finally they are mounted on stout poles and are ready to be held up as decoys along the trenches, to draw the fire of the enemy. Very often an enemy sniper will disclose his whereabouts by taking a shot at one of these papier-mache soldiers peering over the trench front.

Turning from the plaster decoys the correspondents were suddenly confronted by a whole regiment of soldiers armed and in full field equipment, and thrown out in open order as the men go forward in the early morning raids. But instead of being real soldiers, this was a regiment of "silhouettes." Each figure was life-size, painted on thin board, and cut out much as children cut out paper dolls. Some were kneeling and firing others were firing from the shoulder; and others stood at rest. They were fine-looking men, every one of them, and the work of the best artists.

These silhouettes are one of our most effective means of camouflage, it was explained. They are used in the early dawn, when there is a mist which makes it difficult to detect the deception. During the night they are posted in open order far in front. As daylight breaks the enemy sees this array dimly outlined through the mist. It usually draws the fire of machine guns and batteries, and gives in advance the main lines of enemy resistance. With this disclosed, the men leap forward and living figures take the place of the painted silhouettes.

Near the silhouettes, artists were turning out a number of most artistic tree stumps. The stumps looked very natural, covered with moss, but each was a handy box from which a sniper could work with his gun. One of these handy boxes was inside a pile of old tin cans; and in another the observer looked through an orifice of a helmet which had apparently fallen on the battlefield. But the cans and the helmet were not real—all camouflage.

A very effective camouflage, used along the top of trenches, is a simple box of rough, irregular shape, painted to resemble earth and covered with gravel and twigs. This is set upon the edge of the trench and looks just like the rest of the earth, but inside there is room for the head and shoulder of soldier, who can look about as though head and shoulder above the trench.

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## JUMPED FROM CAR

Three Injured in Burlington as Car Got Beyond Control

(Special to The Caledonian)

Burlington, Oct. 16.—Three persons were injured when they jumped last night from an electric car that had got beyond control while going down the dangerous Winoski hill. The car was taking the steep grade that begins on Colchester avenue when it began to slip on the leaves strewn tracks, and the breaks failed to hold. The car shot around two dangerous curves, but remained on the tracks. Mrs. Agnes Stearns, her son, Edward, in her arms, and Alfred Peel, jumped and all had to be taken to the Mary Fletcher hospital. Mrs. Stearns and Peel were able later to return to their homes, but the child's injuries could not be immediately ascertained. None of the other passengers was injured.

## WEATHER

Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

## FRENCH REFUGEES FLEE TO BELGIUM

Electric Wire Along the Border is Now Down

The Hague, Holland, Oct. 15.—The electric wire along the Dutch-Belgian border is down. Two hundred thousand fugitives from France have come into Belgium, and negotiations are in progress to have them moved into Holland on Belgian boats if no armistice is granted Germany.

If Belgium is evacuated in good order, the fugitives will be allowed to remain. In either case the Belgian relief agency will provide for them. Preparations for the reception at the Dutch border are being hastened.

Germany has given safe-conduct to Dutch ships and thousands of refugees are arriving in Zealand.

The Germans are greatly depressed and are hurrying their arrangements for evacuation. The inhabitants of Ostend have been carried to Brussels and of other coastal places to Antwerp.

## LIBERTY LOAN DRAGS

Only Half the Amount Already Subscribed

Washington, Oct. 15.—Only \$156,000,000 of new Liberty loan subscriptions trickled in today, according to reports from the whole nation gathered by the treasury, and raised the total for the loan so far to \$2,954,870,650, still short of three billions, the "half way figure."

In view of the expectation that fruits of Liberty day celebrations last Saturday would be fully reflected in today's reports, treasury officials declared the outlook grave.

"Those in charge of the Liberty loan campaign made no concealment of the fact that the situation was very disappointing," said the official review of the loan's progress. "With only four days of the loan period remaining, the country now faces the task of raising in excess of three billion dollars, or more than \$700,000,000 a day."

## THE MAN AND THE JOB

The Primary Object of the U. S. Employment Service is to Connect Them

The office of the U. S. Employment Service in St. Johnsbury was one of the last to be started in the state and it is designed to take care of the labor situation in the counties of Caledonia, Essex and Orleans. The office is in charge of Arthur F. Stone as local examiner with Mrs. Marion F. Adams as junior examiner. It is conveniently located on the first floor of the Pythian building and is open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The primary purpose of this new form of Government work is to connect the man with the job. With the United States behind the movement this can be done more efficiently than by private employment agencies and there is no expense connected with the service. At the present time the demand for labor far exceeds the supply and this condition is likely to continue, not only throughout the war, but for some time after peace is established. Individuals and firms desiring labor of any sort are urged to communicate with the St. Johnsbury office, giving in detail their immediate needs and the approximate wages they pay for labor. So far as possible, the St. Johnsbury office will endeavor to supply their needs, but this can be done only as applicants register at the office. Any man or woman in these three counties now out of employment is urged to communicate with the St. Johnsbury office, where their application will receive prompt attention. While there is a great demand for labor in the western and southern parts of the state where concerns are engaged in strictly war work, it is the intention of the St. Johnsbury office to keep help employed as far as possible in the three counties within its jurisdiction. It may be news to some that there are several concerns in these three counties now doing 100 per cent war work while the biggest factory is largely engaged in manufacturing scales under Government contract. Just now there is a pressing call for lumbermen in Essex county where extensive operations have already been commenced. The St. Johnsbury office would be glad to receive communications for anyone desiring work or wishing male or female workmen, and any correspondence will receive immediate attention.

## HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSS

Estimated at \$75,000,000, with Insurance of \$25,000,000

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Property damage by the forest fires in Minnesota amounts to \$75,000,000 and the insurance will total \$25,000,000, according to computations made today by insurance men here. Their estimate does not include the standing timber and the other property which was destroyed, which was uninsured, and the consensus of opinion in insurance circles is that the loss to insurance companies is the heaviest since the San Francisco fire in 1906.

## RIOT IN AUSTRIAN CITY OF PRAGUE

BELGIANS LEAVE COAST CITIES

ALLIES FIGHTING IN THE RAIN

THE INFLUENZA

Timely Advice Given by the Board of Health

(Special to The Caledonian)

Burlington, Oct. 16.—The State Board of Health have issued the following bulletin upon the care of influenza and how to avoid it:

All attendants on patients suffering from influenza should wear a mask. This warning is sent out by the Vermont State Board of Health.

The masks may be made very simply as follows: Three layers of butter cloth or five to seven layers of fine mesh cheese-cloth so fastened that it will cover the nose and mouth. They should never be handled while being worn. After using a mask at one place it should be placed in a paper bag and should not be used again until it has been boiled at least five minutes. Local chapter of the Red Cross will supply these masks, or they can be easily made at home.

Attendants should also wear an apron or gown over the ordinary clothes and not remove this from the sick-room except wrapped in a paper and not use it for other purposes until it has been boiled at least five minutes. The paper wrapped for both masks and apron should not be carelessly left but immediately burned after use. These precautions are especially important to those who must necessarily attend to other household duties.

If there is a patient in your house, boil every article coming from the sick-room. Keep all but authorized attendants out of the sick-room. If one must come in contact with the patient wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water afterwards.

The Board gives a few simple precautions that must be constantly observed.

First is cleanliness. Shun public towels, public drinking cups, keep out of dirty restaurants and taboo dirty food-stores. Keep away from soda fountains unless they provide sanitary paper cups and wooden or other spoons that are used only once. Boil all dishes. Wash the hands before handling food and before all meals. Cover every cough and sneeze with a handkerchief or cloth and either boil or burn the same after use. Keep away from crowds. Do your visiting in the open air.

Keep out of doors as much as possible. Dress warmly.

Keep your windows opened at night; add bed clothes but do not subtract fresh air.

Get plenty of sleep. Don't worry. If you feel sick go to bed at once and send for a physician. If the physician cannot come at once take a laxative. Drink plenty of water and eat light simple food as milk, eggs and toast.

Don't try to get up until the physician gives you permission.

## ACTING SECRETARIES

How the Knights of Columbus Reach the Scattered Ambulance Men

Paris, Oct. 15.—Because they have been scattered throughout the various regiments of the French army, men of the American Ambulance Service have been "out of luck" when it came to getting any benefits from the various auxiliary organizations.

There are several thousand of these ambulance men, many of whom were members of college units, with the French, and a scheme has been devised by the Knights of Columbus to get supplies to them.

It was impossible to send a Knights of Columbus secretary to each of the units, for there are only about ten men in each of them, but Colonel Perry Jones, their commander, has appointed some of his force as "acting secretaries" and to them are sent bundles of cigarettes, chocolate, athletic material and stationery from the Knights of Columbus headquarters on the first day of the month.

## ADJOURNS COURT

Judge Slack Adjourns Chittenden County Court Another Week

(Special to The Caledonian)

Burlington, Oct. 16.—Judge Leighton P. Slack of St. Johnsbury has notified the clerk of Chittenden county court that the re-convening of the session will not take place until October 22, being postponed one week because of the influenza situation in the state.

State Auditor Benjamin Gates was in the city yesterday to audit the books of the city court. He said that in the tri-monthly audit six months ago the expenses of the municipal court showed a falling off as compared with those of previous audits. Expenses in the Burlington court are very light, but Winoski's is heavy.

High German Functionary Says that German Evacuation of Brussels Would Be Ended in Two Weeks—Civil Population Along Coast Moved Back and Fires Reported Over Vast Area.

## GERMANY SORE OVER PRESIDENT WILSON'S

REPLY AND FINANCIAL PANIC FOLLOWS

King Albert of Belgium Leading His Troops to Victory

—Gen. Pershing Reports Substantial Gains on Both Sides of the Meuse.

A despatch from Paris says that meetings have been called by the Czecho-Slovak council at Prague to protest against the export of foodstuffs from Bohemia. This action has resulted in a general strike which is developing into a revolt. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country and both German and Hungarian troops are occupying the cities of Prague, Pilsen, Pisek and Tabor.

A Paris despatch says that a high German functionary in Belgium declared on October 9 that the German occupation of the city of Brussels would end at the latest within 15 days. The correspondent of the Echo de Paris wires his paper that all the civilian population along the Belgian coast has been moved back out of the country and British airmen report fires over vast area.

With the Allies in Belgium—Menin fell Tuesday night and the Allies are now east of Roulers. The advance patrols are within a mile of Courtrai. The Lys river seems to have been crossed between Comines, which has been taken, and Warneton. Everywhere the Germans are fighting the rear guard with many men involved in the engagement. The battle is being fought in a continuous rain. This makes fighting increasingly difficult. The troops storming ahead often lose their footing in the Oise, some sinking as far as their knees. The wounded returning from the front are all plastered with mud.

A Paris despatch says the French have captured Aey and Romance village. These are within a mile of the important Rethel railway junction in the Champagne sector.

A Washington despatch says that General Pershing reports in today's communique substantial gains on both sides of the Meuse against stubborn resistance of the reinforced enemy.

A London despatch says that President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced the most unfavorable impression in Berlin. Its publication was followed by a panic in the banking circles of Berlin and in the stock exchange. The German supreme command, says the Central News Agency of Amsterdam, will meet at Berlin the end of this week to deliberate on the mobilization and concentration of the national strength and the raising of the military age.

A London despatch says that British patrols gained ground during the night in the Douai-Lille sector as announced by Field Marshal Haig.

A Paris despatch says that the trial of Former Premier Caillaux and two others, charged with criminal attempts against the security of the country, has been set for October 29.

A London despatch says that the Belgians under King Albert are advancing rapidly along Cortomarch-Thorout highway. The capture of Thorout, prematurely announced Tuesday, is now hourly expected.

## ABDICATION DEMANDED

Socialist Congress in Munich Want Kaiser and Crown Prince to Abdicate

Zurich, Oct. 15.—The socialist Congress at Munich unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, according to the Munich Nachrichten.

At a meeting of the Bavarian Socialist party in Munich on Sunday a resolution was passed urging the Reichstag to appoint a state court to try all, even the highest, who have been guilty of frustrating peace efforts and demanding self-government for the German states.

A general political strike in Bohemia and Moravia began on Monday, according to dispatches received here. There was a great manifestation in Prague in favor of independence. The deputies declared that the final act of the revolution had begun.

British freighter Port Philp, outbound, was sunk in a collision with a United States war vessel in Lower bay today. The crew of forty were saved.

## THE CASUALTY LIST

One Vermonter Among Casualties

Washington, Oct. 16.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action 110  
Missing in action 69  
Wounded severely 364  
Died of wounds 62  
Died from accident and other causes 5  
Died of disease 52  
Died from aeroplane accident 1  
Wounded, degree undetermined 173  
Wounded slightly 1

Total 837

Died of disease, Emil Trombley, Fair Haven.

Dr. H. Nelson Jackson Wounded

Burlington, Oct. 15.—Information was received in the city this evening to the effect that Dr. H. Nelson Jackson was wounded in one arm while serving with his regiment, the 313th infantry. The wound is characterized as being slight. Dr. Jackson sailed for France July 8.